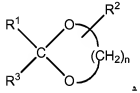
AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

Applicants respectfully request that the claims be amended without prejudice, without admission, without surrender of subject matter, and without any intention of creating any estoppel as to equivalents. The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1. (Currently amended) A method to improve permeation of a pharmaceutically active substance across a cell barrier, comprising co-administering the pharmaceutically active substance with at least two compounds of ~~the~~ formula (I):



in which

R^1 represents an alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl radical which has 2 to 30 carbon atoms and which is optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, ~~where, if appropriate,~~ wherein one or more suitable nonadjacent carbon chain members can optionally be replaced by oxygen atoms,

R^2 represents hydrogen, hydroxyl, $-NH_2$, $-NR^4R^5$, $-N^+(R^4R^5R^6)$, $-PR^7R^8$, $-O-P(R^7R^8)$, $-P(O)R^7R^8$, $-P^+(R^7R^8R^9)$ or a C_{1-5}-alkyl radical which is optionally substituted by hydroxyl, C_{1-4}-alkoxy, $-NH_2$, mono- or di-C_{1-4}-alkylamino or a 5- to 7-membered heterocycle having up to three hetero atoms selected from among O, N and S,

R^3 represents hydrogen or can have the meanings stated above for R^1,

R^4, R^5 and R^6 independently of one another represent hydrogen or C_{1-5}-alkyl or two of the radicals together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded from a 5- to 7-membered

heterocycle which can optionally additionally comprise one or two further heteroatoms selected from among O, N and S, R^7, R^8 and R^9 independently of one another represent C_{1-5}-alkyl, C_{1-5}-alkoxy or C_{6-12}-aryl

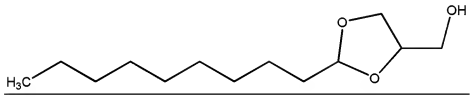
or

two of the radicals together with the phosphorus atom to which they are bonded form a 5-7-membered heterocycle which can optionally additionally comprise one or two further heteroatoms selected from among O, N and S,

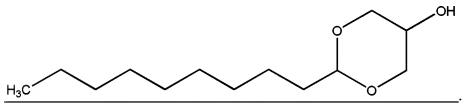
n denotes 2, 3 or 4,

~~for the preparation of pharmaceuticals with improved permeation of a pharmaceutically active substance across cell and organ barriers~~

wherein at least one compound is compound 1:



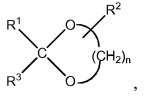
or compound 2:



.

2. (New) A method to improve permeation of a pharmaceutically active substance across a cell barrier comprising co-administering the pharmaceutically active substance with at least two

compounds of formula (I):



,

in which

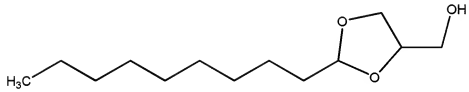
R^1 represents an alkyl which has 2 to 20 carbon atoms and which is optionally substituted by one or more fluorine or chlorine atoms, wherein one or more suitable nonadjacent carbon chain members can be replaced by an oxygen atom,

R^2 represents hydroxyl or C_{1-3}-alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxyl or C_{1-5}-alkoxy,

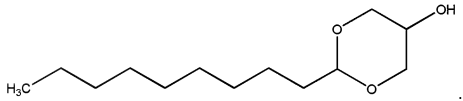
R^3 represents hydrogen,

n denotes 2 or 3,

wherein at least one compound is compound 1:



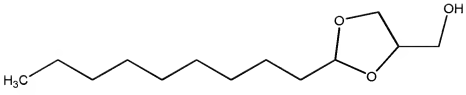
or compound 2:



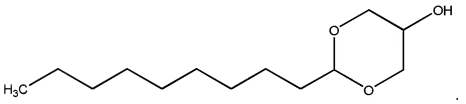
.

3. (New) A method to improve permeation of a pharmaceutically active substance across a cell barrier comprising co-administering the pharmaceutically active substance with compound

1:



and compound 2:



.

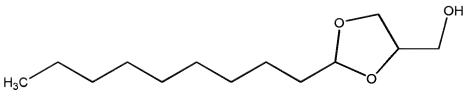
4. (New) The method of claim 3, wherein compound 1 and compound 2 are present in a ratio of about 9:1, respectively.

5. (New) The method of claim 3, wherein the pharmaceutically active substance is an antibiotic or antiparasitic compound.

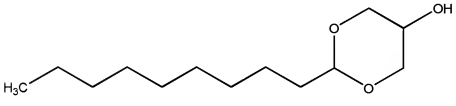
6. (New) The method of claim 5, wherein the antibiotic is a fluoroquinolone.

7. (New) The method of claim 5, wherein the antiparsitic compound is mebendezole.

8. (New) A composition to improve permeation of a pharmaceutically active substance across a cell barrier comprising compound 1:



and compound 2:



,

and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein compound 1 and compound 2 are present in a ratio of about 9:1.